**Amendments to the Claims:**

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**Listing of Claims:**

1.-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim 13,~~comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq | (1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d\ |$$

where λ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for

reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAF is a

numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light; and Δd is a

displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a

predetermined reference surface.


15. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim~~

~~13,~~comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured

to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on

the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface

ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films

represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a

predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to

±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate.

16.    (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, according to claim 13,comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

$$bMAX \leq d \times NAF$$

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium; and NAP is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light, and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

17.    (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim~~ ~~13~~,comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films represent information, respectively, and

wherein in a power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is determined so that a frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.


18.    (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim~~ ~~13~~,comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured

to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on

the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface

ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films

represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an

expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq |\, (1/8 \; NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\} \; NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d \,|$$

where $\lambda$ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for

reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAF is a

numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light; and $\Delta d$ is a

displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a

predetermined reference surface;

and wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an

expression of,

$$bMAX \leq d \times NAF$$

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded

on the optical disk medium; and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for

converging the light, in which a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a

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reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the

coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.


19. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim~~

~~13,~~comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured

to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on

the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface

ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films

represent information, respectively, and

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an

expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq \mid (1/8 \; NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\} \; NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d \mid$$

where $\lambda$ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for

reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAP is a

numerical aperture of the optical system for converging the light and $\Delta d$ is a

displacement of optical axes of the first and second reflecting films from a

predetermined reference surface; and

wherein in a power spectra of a modulated signal of information recorded on

the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is

determined so that a frequency at which said spectra starts to abruptly fall is set to

be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent

reflecting film.


20. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, ~~according to claim~~

~~13,~~comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured

to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on

the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface

ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films

represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a

predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to

±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate; and

wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an

expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded

on the optical disk medium; and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for

converging the light, wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a

reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the

coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.


21. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, according to claim

13,comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape on a flat surface;

a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured

to the uneven-like shape of the substrate, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

a resin layer having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface directly formed on

the first reflecting film; and

a second reflecting film formed on the resin layer and having a surface

ontoured to the uneven-like shape of the resin layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second reflecting films

represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second reflecting films lie in a range from a

predetermined plane to ±50 μm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate; and

wherein in a power spectra of a modulated signal of information recorded on

the optical disk medium, a distance d between the first and second reflecting films is

determined so that a frequency at which said spectra starts to abruptly fall is set to

be higher than a cut-off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent

reflecting film.


22. (Cancelled)


23. (Currently Amended)  An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape thereon;

a first film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the

uneven-like shape of the substrate:

an intermediate layer formed on the first film and having an uneven-like

shape thereon; and

a second film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface

contoured to the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer,

wherein the optical disk medium is arranged such that a light is irradiated

through the substrate by an optical system to detect a reflected light from the first

and second films so as to detect the uneven-like shape, and a construction

arrangement thereof satisfies an expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq \ | \ (1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\}\ NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d \ |$$

where $\lambda$ is a wavelength of the light; NB is a ~~reflective~~refractive index of the

substrate; NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light;

and $\Delta d$ is a displacement of optical axes of the first and second films from a

predetermined reference surface.

24. (Currently Amended) An optical disk medium, comprising:

a substrate having a structure of an uneven-like shape thereon;

a first film formed on the substrate and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate; and

an intermediate layer formed on the first film and having an uneven-like shape thereon;

a second film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer,

wherein the uneven-like shapes of the first and second films represent information, respectively, and

wherein the first and second films lie in a range from a predetermined plane where a spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 µm in a direction perpendicular to the substrate.

25. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 23, wherein a distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX ≤ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded on the optical disk medium, and NAF is a numerical aperture of an optical system for converging the light; and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.

26. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 24, wherein a

distance d between the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX $\leq$ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded

on the optical disk medium, and NAP is a numerical aperture of an optical system for

converging the light; and

wherein a radius of a light spot for a reflecting film adjacent to a reflecting film

being reproduced is formed of a size larger than a pitch of the coarsest pattern of

the information mark recorded on the optical disk medium.


27. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 23, wherein in a

power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk

medium, a distance d between the first and second films is determined so that a

frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fail is set to be lower than a cut-

off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.


28. (Original) An optical disk medium according to claim 24, wherein in a

power spectrum of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk

medium, a distance d between the first and second films is determined so that a

frequency at which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be lower than a cut-

off frequency of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.


29. (Currently Amended) An optical information reproducing method,

comprising the steps of:

providing an optical disk medium with a substrate having a structure of an

uneven-like shape thereon, a first reflecting film formed on the substrate and having

a surface contoured to the uneven-like shape of the substrate for reflecting a light

having a predetermined wavelength, an intermediate layer formed on the first

reflecting film and having an uneven-like shape on a flat surface, and a second

reflecting film formed on the intermediate layer and having a surface contoured to

the uneven-like shape of the intermediate layer, for reflecting a light having a

predetermined wavelength;

irradiating a laser beam on the optical disk medium having said uneven-like

shapes representing information on the first and second reflecting films by an optical

system;

detecting a laser beam reflected from the first and second reflecting films; and

reproducing information from a detected signal,

wherein a construction arrangement of the optical disk medium satisfies an

expression of,

$$\lambda/4 \geq \lceil (1/8\ NB) \cdot \{(1/NB^2) - 1\} NAF^4 \cdot \Delta d \rceil$$

where $\lambda$ is a wavelength of the light irradiated on the optical disk for

reproducing information; NB is a refractive index of the substrate; NAP is a

numerical aperture of the

optical system for converging the light; and $\Delta d$ is a displacement of optical axes of

the first and second reflecting films from a predetermined reference surface.


30. (Currently Amended) A method according to claim 29, wherein the first

and second reflecting films lie in a range from a predetermined plane <u>where a</u>

spherical aberration becomes substantially zero, to ±50 μm in a direction

perpendicular to the substrate.


31. (Original)  A method according to claim 29, wherein a distance d between

the first and second films satisfies an expression of,

bMAX ≤ d x NAF

where bMAX is a pitch of a coarsest pattern of an information mark recorded

on the optical disk medium, and NAP is a numerical aperture of the optical system

for converging the light.


32. (Original)  A method according to claim 29, wherein in a power spectrum

of a modulated signal of information recorded on the optical disk medium, a distance

d between the first and second reflecting films is determined so that a frequency at

which said spectrum starts to abruptly fall is set to be lower than a cut-off frequency

of an optical property function for an adjacent reflecting film.


33. (Original)  A method according to claim 29, wherein the predetermined

reference surface is a plane designed so that the optical system converges the laser

beam through the substrate.